

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines. Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.

Position	One insertion	One month	Three months	Six months	One year
Top of page	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.00	3.50
Second position	.75	1.25	1.75	2.00	2.25
Third position	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50
Fourth position	.25	.37	.50	.62	.75
Fifth position	.12	.18	.25	.31	.37

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.

W. B. KAHN & CO.,
CLOTHIERS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

No. 37, Second street,

North side, adjoining "China Palace."

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Gentlemen of Maysville and vicinity:

Thanking you for your past kindness and liberal patronage, we again call your attention to the fact that we are now receiving our

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS,

—consisting of—

BROADCLOTHS, BEAVERS,

DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

SILK AND WOOLEN VESTINGS,

HATS, TRUNKS AND VALISES,

and every description of

READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, far exceeding in material and workmanship any goods ever offered for sale in Maysville.

SHIRTS,

DRAWERS,

SOCKS,

COLLARS,

CRAVATS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,

&c., &c., &c.,

all of which we purchase low, and can sell

AT CASH PRICES!

for smaller profits than ever heretofore done. We only ask you, gentlemen, to call and examine our stock, knowing that from our selection has never been imported. Our "ready-made" clothing is made here, as well as our house in Cincinnati.

Should you wish clothes made to suit your own taste and fancy, we will retain the services of

Mr. Thos. Summers,

who has won the favor of so many of our patrons, by giving universal satisfaction in his profession

AS A CUTTER,

as well as by his proverbial willingness and readiness to accommodate.

W. B. KAHN & Co.,

Dry Goods, &c.

THE

LATEST NOVELTIES

—in—

DRY GOODS!

Our lady patrons in all the surrounding counties find, this season, an unusually attractive stock of

New and Fashionable Goods.

Every department is well filled with a complete assortment of whatever is desirable in the line of fashion. We are receiving

New Goods

TRI-WEEKLY,

and in many things are offering

GREAT BARGAINS

of purchases made at recent auction sales in New York.

MULLINS & HUNT

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WHOLESALE

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

TO our friends among the merchants of Mason, Fleming, Bracken, Harrison, Bath, Nicholas, Rowan, and adjoining counties, we would say we are now receiving

TRI-WEEKLY SUPPLIES

—of—

ALL GOODS

TERMS CASH.

Last Wednesday night, near Perdido, Baldwin county, Alabama, a mule named Caesar Morris, his wife, mother and child, were all murdered by some unknown party.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME L. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1868. NUMBER 10.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF THE

Maysville Eagle.

ADDRESS.

We have filled with recollections all our calumets to-day.

And from this clearer present floats the cloudy past away;

We have burned to finish almost all the debris of the years,

That so late amid the homelands brought us misery and tears.

Farwell to all the memories that preyed upon our souls,

That make us in our carriage-time a populace of ghoul;

Farwell to every record-mark of cruelties and crimes,

And a welcome to the sunlight of our dawning better times.

Already from the havoc fields where rolled the battle drums,

The busy beat of hammers and the din of gleaming tools;

The plowshare in the sodden ground its fruitful passage takes,

And toil is in its triumph from the bayous to the lakes.

Oh, blessed land! where swordsmen are drawn to lead the avenged grain;

Where lines of corn are stricken down upon the harvest plain;

Where every healthy breeze the stroke in golden beauty bears,

And men are counted noble who have sweat upon their brows.

Oh, blessed land! oh land of toil and land of human love!

There are pages of repentance in thy records up above;

And onward, onward through the days of glory yet to come,

Shall march thy legion, labor, shall beat thine anvil drum.

Our sinews strong from North to South are wrought of iron bands,

And rivers wind like silver threads down our shining sands;

Brave progress with her certain pulse—her mighty breath of steam

Goes out in power on the earth—in glory on the stream.

And westward far, by plains abloom and mountains rich in ore,

Our engines bear their burthens to the great Pacific shore.

Here we had a new era on the seas—with gleaming track behind,

At peace to-day with all the world!—Good will to all mankind.

Thus made up for all the nation, as a grand majestic whole,

God hath trusted us with talents—each and all of us a trust—

Howe'er we please to use them, He is merciful and just.

Let us do our share of labor—let us toil and sweat to-day;

Let us be like our neighbor from his falling by the way;

Every impulse of our kindness—every act we do of love,

Hath its record to our credit in the archives up above.

By the broad and fair Ohio in the rich lands of the West,

We have built up our mansions—here to live and here to rest;

And the long grass waves in greenness over plains and over hills,

And the sunlight gives its shimmer to the ever going rills.

Land of Peace and land of Plenty—richer far than any yet,

May thy rising sun of glory in the shadow never set;

Goodly arms and sturdy spirits over all thy fields be spread,

Teach the children of thy people to be proud to earn their bread!

Never plowman trod the furrow of a richer soil than ours,

To a bosom more prolific never came the summer showers;

Corn and wheat in rolling billows flood the acres with their gold,

And the strata spreading round have a hidden wealth untold.

Build the goodly track of iron—through the pastured lands and fields,

That its greater strength may gather in and garner up the yields.

Let the "palpitating engines" spread their steam down the valleys,

And the woodlands, hanging over, keep their who in their alleys.

Send the golden harvest outward—bear away the corn and wine.

Open up the secret treasure of the underlying mine,

Show the world a share of riches—give to commerce what you can,

Show the dignity of labor—and the worthiness of man!

William Hooper's Luggage.

[From Chamber's Journal.]

Six months ago I was unexpectedly summoned to town by a letter from my London solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Son, on urgent business, the precise nature of which it is unnecessary for me to specify here.

As I do some miles from a post-town, I do not get my letters until far into the morning, and it was only by dint of a half gallop that I succeeded in reaching the station at Bournemouth just as the mid-day express came steaming in.

As I passed the book-stall I called out for a copy of the day's *Times*, but was answered by a gaping boy that he had none—yet, or all out, I forgot which! Being pressed for time and moreover haunted by a vague dread of the five dreary unoccupied hours before me, I flung down a shilling on the counter, and having caught up at random the first of the row of monthly magazines, hastened to secure my seat in a first-class carriage.

The compartment in which I found myself was empty, but it seemed that I was not long to have it to myself; for the opposite seat was taken next to the engine, and with my back to the engine was occupied by a gentleman's hat-box and railway rug, and a portmanteau was stored away underneath.

The rug was of a shaggy brown outside, lined with russet patterned, and the hat-box was of a speckled, or rather blue and black.

The hat-box was labeled, "Wm. Hooper, passenger to London."

The comfort of a journey, a long one especially, depends in so great a measure on the nature of one's fellow-passengers, that I was not long to be wondering at the way I dwelt rather long on the name, while I fell into speculations as to its possessor, and whether he would turn out to be a good, bad, or indifferent companion.

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"Like Master, Like Dog."—James Hogg tells us this story of his dog "Rover," a good sign of a dog when his face grows like his master's. It is a proof that he is glowing in his master's eye, to discover what he is thinking on; and then, without the word or wave of command, to be off to execute the will of his silent thought, whether it be to near sheep or run down deer. Hector got sick like me after he died, that I remember when I was over a year old, that I used to be so near to take my place in the pew, and minister kept me there. Indeed, he once said to me, next day, "what I thought of the sermon for he saw me wonderfully attentive among a rather sleepy congregation." Hector and me were alike to split; and the dog, after laughing in his sleeve for many times, it, but he was a simple primitive, unassuming and a very faithful without guile—and he was a simple primitive, unassuming and a very faithful without guile.

GENERAL GRANT has information that the condition of the people in Mississippi is not near so bad as represented in the recent order of the District Commander.

ADVICES from Texas state that Indian depredations continue on the frontier, notwithstanding General Cook's disposition of his troops.

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The Chairman of the National Democratic Central Committee, in view of the present political condition of the country and of the State, the continued aggressions upon the Constitution, by a party reckless of all regard for the true depositaries of power, and aiming to take the rule from intelligence to confer it on barbarism and ignorance, and, as advised by members of the Committee, think it proper that there should be some deliberate and mature action and advice by the Central Committee and other distinguished members of the National Democratic party.

Therefore, by order of the Committee he issues this call for a full meeting of the Central Committee, and such other distinguished Democrats as Senators Guthrie and Davis, ex-Governor Thos. E. Bramlette, Col. R. T. Jacob, Gen. John M. Harlan, Hons. Jos. R. Underwood, B. C. Ritter, Aaron Harding, W. B. Kinkadee, Harrison Taylor, Geo. S. Shanklin, T. T. Alexander, Geo. M. Adams, Thos. M. Green and others from various portions of the State, to be held on the 8th day January, 1868, in the city of Louisville, that a true representation of the feeling of the people may be had as to the propriety of calling a State Convention, and also such proper and suitable measures and concessions as can be made to heal the divisions among all professing Democratic opinions, that the entire Conservative element of this State, may, irrespective of the past, be united into one solid and effective body of opposition to Radicalism.

By order of the Committee.

J. H. HARNET, Chairman.
Jas. Wilson, Secretary.

The Laying-Down Foreign Insurance Companies.—In Concerning there are many agents of insurance companies which are not incorporated by this Commonwealth, and we wish to call the attention of these gentlemen to the law prescribing the conditions on which they are permitted to transact business of insurance in Kentucky.

We wish particularly to call their attention to sections IV, V, and VI of the act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies, approved March 3d, 1856, *Statute's Revised Statutes*, 2 volume page, 275. They read as follows:

"SECTION IV. The statements required by the foregoing sections shall be renewed in each year thereafter, either in the month of January or July, and the auditor on being satisfied that the capital or deposit consisting of cash, securities, or investments, as provided in this act remain secure to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall renew such license."

"SECTION V. Every agent obtaining such license or renewal thereof, as required by this act, shall, before transacting any business of insurance in this State, file in the office of the clerk of the county court, in which he or they may desire to carry on the business of the agency, a copy of the statement required to be filed with the auditor, and a copy of the license, which shall be carefully preserved by the clerk, for public inspection; and such agent or agents shall also cause the statement and license to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, for at least two successive weeks; and in case of a renewal, shall, in like manner, file in the office of the clerk of the county court a copy of such renewed statement and license, and cause the same to be published within thirty days after it shall be filed with the auditor."

"SECTION VI. The statements required by the foregoing sections shall be made up to a period within six months preceding the filing of the same with the auditor."

It will be seen from section V, that it is rendered obligatory on every agent, before he transacts any business of insurance, not only to file a copy of the statement required to be filed with the Auditor in the office of the clerk of the county court in which he may desire to carry on the business of the agency;—but also to cause such statement and license to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in that county for at least two weeks. In case of a renewal he must cause a copy of the "renewed statement and license" to be published in like manner within "thirty days after it shall be filed with the Auditor."

The provisions of the law are unmistakable. The publication of the statement and license is as much required as the filing of the statement with the auditor or county clerk. This publication must be made by every agent who does business for any foreign company. It must also be made in some newspaper of general circulation within the county in which he intends to do business. The circulation of insurance documents containing a copy of the statement and license is not in compliance with the law. The publication must be in a newspaper. The publication of one statement in one paper with the names of the several agents in the different counties is not sufficient. Every agent, in every county, must publish the statement, accompanied by a copy of his license, in some newspaper of general circulation in the county in which he desires to transact any business for the company.

There is not one agent in five in this city who regularly complies with this law. At least four out of five fail to make the publication required by its terms. No action has ever been taken in this county against any one for violating it, though we understand the matter was before the Grand Jury last fall. We now call the attention of all the agents to its provisions. The law provides a penalty for its violation as follows, viz:

"SECTION VIII. Any person who shall deliver any policy for insurance, or collect any premium for insurance, or transact any business of insurance in this State for any company not incorporated by the law of this State, without having obtained license as by this act required, or who shall in any way violate the provisions of this act, shall be fined for every such offense, not less than one hundred, or more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of a jury."

In Colorado.—We acknowledge the receipt of the *Daily Colorado Tribune* of the 23rd December, published at Denver. It was sent by our young friend Malcom C. Blaine, who is practicing dentistry in that city. We trust he may obtain his full portion of the products of the gold mines.

The City Council of 1867 has reason to be proud of its record. Acting constantly under a deep sense of its duties to the public, and profoundly impressed with the nature and importance of the responsibilities which it had consented to assume, it conducted its monthly deliberations with a degree of circumspection and judgment that no one having any knowledge of the peculiarities of the deliberative function could reasonably anticipate. And this exhibition of deliberative capacity was all the more striking that it occurred under circumstances of general depression and special difficulty exceedingly unfavorable to the resolute and vigorous exercise of any function so heavily weighted with personal and official responsibility. The City Council of 1867 rarely if ever committed the grave error of confounding recklessness and precipitation with the effectiveness and brilliancy of judicious executive vigor. Indeed in several instances it has incurred the somewhat flattering reproach of over-prudence; but having observed their deliberations with great constancy and interest during the more stormy sessions of the spring and summer, we feel justified in declaring that whenever the Council moved with circumspection, the wisdom of its conduct was abundantly confirmed by the character of the result; and that so far from meriting reproach for excessive caution, they deserve the highest commendation for resisting the pressure of considerations which under similar circumstances might have impelled a different body to a course of action indefensibly precipitate and indiscreet.

It will scarcely be alleged by those who have observed our course with reference to the Council, that we are influenced in these expressions of opinion by any other motive than a disinterested regard for the public welfare, and a desire to commend in suitable terms, a constant manifestation of official zeal and a righteous discharge of representative duty. That we have never regarded the City Council as infallible, the City Council itself will bear witness; but we do not believe that a body invested with similar functions can anywhere be found that has proved itself in all things more patient, scrupulous, laborious, and circumspect. During the past year we have furnished numerous illustrations drawn from the proceedings of the Council, of the individual and collective manifestations of interest in the proper conduct of municipal affairs, and yet only those who are fully acquainted with the interior workings of the Council can appreciate the amount of personal sacrifice required for the efficient performance of the various duties devolved upon each member of this body.

We are now standing upon the threshold of a new era. It is highly necessary that our citizens shall be duly impressed with the character of the exigencies which spring from the changing situation. There must be no more trifling with public interests. The atmosphere in which we move has been freshened by the breath of Progress, and a healthier public sentiment demands that every influence shall be brought to bear which can permanently fix the conditions of our individual and corporate prosperity. To this end it is requisite that our councilors should be honest, able, resolute and discreet.

The City Election.—We have not been able to obtain the official returns of the vote on yesterday in time for to-day's paper. As nearly as we can ascertain the following gentlemen have been elected, viz:

For Mayor, Wm. P. Coons; Marshal, Henry Johnson; Clerk, John Roberts, Jr.; Treasurer, Thomas A. Ross; Collector, Wm. Rees Dobyns; Assessor, James Hunt; Wharfmaster, George Graham; Wood and Coal-Measurer, Wm. Davis; Marketmaster, James Alexander.

For Councilmen in the First Ward, J. P. Phister, George W. Tudor and Morris Hunchings.

Second Ward, John A. Loughridge, Keith Berry and Thomas Jackson.

Third Ward, R. A. Cochran, Morean Stockton and James H. Rains.

Fourth Ward, Charles R. Pearce, L. H. Long and Wm. Bridges.

Failed.—We regret to find the following in the Cincinnati *Register* of Thursday last: "Many persons will be surprised to see announced the sale by Mr. L. C. Hopkins of his interest in the dry goods business. This measure is forced by heavy losses in the decline in goods under a severe competition on a sluggish market, and is preliminary to an adjustment of his affairs to meet embarrassment or failure. He has not yet been protested on his bills payable either here or elsewhere in the prosecution of an enormous business during the past fifteen years; but in view of his crippled condition, that mortifying event is inevitable, and he will be at the mercy of his creditors when his next bills mature."

Steamboat Explosion.—The Cincinnati and Marietta packet *Harry Dean*, bound down, exploded her boilers and burned to the water's edge, Saturday morning, two miles below Gallipolis. Eight or ten persons were killed, and as many more badly burned. Captain Wm. Norton, of Ironton, Ohio, and Captain Biggs, of Ashland, Kentucky, were lost, and Captain Sayre, clerk Booth and both pilots, an engineer, one cabin boy, several firemen and the barber badly burned. Fortunately she had a slim passenger, but extra freight paid, including 400 bbls oil and a large lot of salt.

Lost and Behold!—At the "Assemblee" remarked held fortnightly at Delmonico's a "marked" feature of the dress is the downward tendency of the "neck." It is rapidly running to "waist."

Concerning this interesting innovation, a lady remarks: "Heretofore low necks have been the exception;—now, they are the rule; and covering—where it is used—seems to be employed only to conceal the want of physical charms, not the charms themselves."

At Home.—We were greatly pleased last week at seeing Surgeon Wm. T. Hord, who is visiting his parents in this city. Dr. Hord is suffering from ill health in consequence of exposure in many years of service, but more particularly from the terrible scenes through which he passed during the recent volcanic eruptions in St. Thomas. We hope he may now obtain leave to pass a few years in enjoyment of a quiet and domestic life with his family and friends.

Mayor's Report.—The following is a synopsis of the business done in the Mayor's office for the year 1867, as appears on the docket: 102 civil suits, amounting to \$ 0 15.82; 229 actions, 87 for breaches of peace, 142 for breaches of ordinance; rent to jail, 68; amount of fines assessed, \$1560.50, collected, \$1093.10; the balance were either remitted, reprieved, or sent to jail. 59 arrests for the Commonwealth; 29 vegetable stall licenses, 21 wagon and carts; 31 drays; 23 merchants; 8 meat stalls; 23 coffee houses; and taverns; 9 boarding houses; 7 billiard tables; 10 shows and exhibitions. Ferry and wharf boat rent, \$250.00. City Hall rent, \$128.00.

In Colorado.—We acknowledge the receipt of the *Daily Colorado Tribune* of the 23rd December, published at Denver. It was sent by our young friend Malcom C. Blaine, who is practicing dentistry in that city. We trust he may obtain his full portion of the products of the gold mines.

Street Cars.—Not satisfied with the splendid achievements of the past two years some of our citizens are discussing another enterprise which promises to assume very speedily a practical shape. Men of judgment and experience, affirm that the construction of a line of railway connecting the extreme eastern and western limits of our city, is not only practicable but that it can be carried through at an expense comparatively trifling,—will prove a highly profitable investment, and will result in general and special advantages of which it is impossible in advance to appreciate the true character and extent, but which once secured will amply justify the most sanguine expectations. The citizens of the Fifth Ward are peculiarly interested in this movement. None can appreciate better than they the advantages of frequent, easy and pleasant communication with the central portions of the city; and certainly the enhanced value of property will of itself abundantly compensate for any pecuniary sacrifice which the inception of the enterprise may require.

Let no one say it is "impossible." The word "impossible" is becoming unfamiliar to Maysville lips. Always excluded from the vocabulary of Progress, it should be eternally banished from the dialect of our daily life. It is a wretched verbal "constructive."

A Good Place to Stop.—We take pleasure in copying and endorsing the following paragraph from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of recent date. The hotel spoken of has more of home comfort about it than any other in the Queen City. *The Enquirer* says:

"THE MERCHANT'S HOTEL.—Since the advent of the Messrs. Gallagher, Nelson & Co., the general hosts of the Merchant Hotel, among us, this popular house has been growing in popularity, and now stands pre-eminent among our first class hotels. For many years it was favorably known as the Denison House; but under the auspices of its present energetic proprietors, and to keep pace with the times, it has been remodelled and enlarged, and its accommodations are now extensive and magnificent. Their gentlemanly and attentive clerks, in the office, are ever ready to give their attention to their guests. In the dining room are active and attentive waiters, and the general personal supervision given the whole by its deserving proprietors, is being appreciated by its numerous patrons, who unanimously pronounce it the model hotel of the West."

Tobacco carried by the Steamer Magnolia from January 1st, 1867, to Dec. 31st, 1867:

From Maysville and Aberdeen	2100 Hds.
Local's Gap and Charleston	30
Ridley	30
Dover	90
Burgessport	120
Augusta	28
Smith's Landing and Rural	40
Rockport	20
Chilo	218
Bradford	18
Foster	18
Nevers	94
Stonewall, Ky.	94
Marion	16
Point Pleasant	16
California, Ky.	2
New Richmond	2
Total	3666

Type-Setting Machines.—The Hartford *Courier* reports that the New York Times has given an order for a considerable number of Alden's type-setting machines, to be used in the composition of that paper, and that the Tribune contemplates doing the same thing. Other papers will follow if the machines prove a success, and a complete revolution will be wrought in newspaper printing for these machines, it is claimed, will do good work vastly cheaper than it can be done by hand.

A Delightful Treat.—On Wednesday a party of gentlemen met at D. A. Richardson's, on Market street, to celebrate the incoming of the new year, and to test the quality of his domestic wine. The wine was excellent in quality, very palatable, and with sufficient body to enliven the spirits of all the guests and make them wish the return of many a happy new year to the hospitable host.

Accident.—We regret to learn that William Lloyd, Esq., of Ping-tow, whose recent efforts in behalf of the Railroad will be gratefully remembered by our citizens—was seriously injured a few days since by a heavy fall. It is feared that several of his ribs are fractured. As he declines medical attendance, however, we trust that we shall soon be permitted to announce his entire recovery.

Our Thanks.—We are indebted to Major Thomas Chenoweth for late New Orleans papers. He has our thanks for the kindness, and our wishes that many a happy New Year may return to him and the fair bride he recently carried with him from our city.

Our Aberdeen Friends have been much interested in the tastefully conceived and brilliantly illuminated *tableaux* so effectively exhibited at the Town Hall in that place during the recent Holiday Season.

Economy in High Places.—The Princess of Wales, it is said, never buys a new dress without especial reference to its "making over" qualities.

Paddy in a Fix.—A gentleman in Newport R. I., having a large tree which he wished removed, proposed to give it to one of the Irish men of his acquaintance if he would cut it down and take it away. The offer was accepted, and the recipient decided to trim it up before attaching the main trunk. With this intent he began at the bottom and worked upwards to the top. Arriving at the upper limb he was dismayed to find himself clinging to a branchless trunk, with no perceptible means of descending. He immediately began his cries for help, and having arrested the attention of other parties was brought down with the aid of a ladder. Pat was then so disgusted with the whole affair that he concluded he did not want any freedom, and cleared out, leaving the owner to complete the job.

Somewhat a dozen prominent Republicans in the town of Wrentham, Massachusetts, have had a verdict rendered against them for riding Patrick Kennedy and Patrick Travis on a rail on the day after the assassination of President Lincoln. They defended their course on the ground that one said he was glad the President was dead, and that the other hung and burned him in effigy. There were several women engaged in rail-riding the parties, but no action has yet been brought against them.

Two men walking along in Arkansas last week, within twenty-five miles of Memphis, were followed for three miles by a catamount. The beast finally sprang upon one of the men, named Neely, and mangled him shockingly before his companion succeeded in despatching the desperate varmint.

The Superior Court in New York, yesterday week, granted Mrs. Forrest, the divorced wife of the tragedian, the alimony \$100,000, which she claims to have been unpaid for a number of years.

The railroad bridge at Omaha having been completed, the first train that ever crossed the Missouri, passed over to Iowa shore on Thursday.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

SAM MCKEE VS J. D. YOUNG.

THE TESTIMONY.

DEPOSITION OF DAVID E. ROBERTS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, County of Mason.

The deposition of David E. Roberts, taken on the 16th day of October, 1867, in the city of Maysville, in the State and county aforesaid, in the office of the mayor of said city, before Charles Cady mayor of said city, to be read as evidence in the case pending before the fourth Congress of the United States, in which Samuel McKee is contesting the right of John D. Young to a seat in the said fourth Congress.

By F. H. Bierbower, attorney for Samuel McKee.

Q. What is your name, residence and occupation?

A. David E. Roberts, Jr., Maysville, Kentucky; clerk.

Q. If you travelled through any of the counties of the ninth congressional district prior to the last May election, and observed the feeling and conduct of the people, state what you observed, and whether in your judgment Union men, and especially Samuel McKee, and others advocating his claims to election, could safely address the citizens of Floyd and Morgan counties in said district upon political question without an accompanying guard of their friends for their protection. Tell also whether or not you heard or know of any threats of violence to McKee or any of his friends in any of the above named counties in or in any part of Bath county in said ninth district, and also if you know of any disturbance or violence at any point in said district in the presence of Samuel McKee during the time he was addressing the people.

A. I was during the month of April in the following counties: Lewis, Lawrence, Boyd, Floyd, Morgan, Pike, Montgomery, and Bath, and had an excellent opportunity of ascertaining the feelings of the people in those counties, (in Morgan and Floyd particularly) where the rebel element prevails. Captain McKee was threatened, if the word of some of the most prominent citizens can be relied on. As for myself I would not have undertaken to canvass those counties advocating the principles of Captain McKee without a sufficient guard to prevent disturbances; I would consider that I was hazarding my life. In West Liberty, Morgan county, the meeting of which Captain McKee was the speaker was interrupted by a gang of returned rebel soldiers, and several pistols were drawn, and had it not been for Captain McKee's hold off they would not doubt have either killed or crippled him. I heard previous to Captain McKee's going there that it would be unsafe for him to attempt to speak there, as there had been threats made against his life. During the disturbance I heard some of the crowd say "kill the d—d nigger," (referring to McKee).

Q. From what you saw and know of the state of feeling at certain points in this congressional district in May, 1867, do you or do you not believe it would have been dangerous for men to vote for McKee at some of the precincts of the upper counties, and do you or do you not believe that some loyal men were deterred from voting at said May election for Samuel McKee because of a dread of violence then or hereafter to themselves?

A. From what I saw and heard I do firmly believe that there was danger of men voting for McKee being either violated or disturbed either in person or property; at some of the precincts in the district it was not safe for a man to vote his sentiments.

Q. What judges, sheriffs, and clerks, who were appointed to serve at the May election in 1867, and who did serve at said election, were notoriously southern sympathizers?

A. Joseph Frank, Maysville, precinct No. 2; Judge Frank, local, precinct No. 2; John Grant, sheriff, precinct No. 2.

And further depose that no other.

DAVID E. ROBERTS, Jr.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, County of Mason, set.

I, Charles C. Cady, mayor of the city of Maysville, do certify that the foregoing deposition of David E. Roberts was taken before me, and was read to and subscribed by him, in my presence, at the time and place and in the action mentioned in the caption, and that the evidence he should give in the action should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and his statement reduced to writing by him in my presence, Samuel McKee being present at the examination by his attorneys, F. H. Bierbower and T. C. Campbell.

C. C. Cady, Mayor.

DEPOSITION OF COL. C. J. TRUE.

COUNTY OF MASON, State of Kentucky.

The deposition of C. J. True, taken on the 16th day of October, 1867, in the city of Maysville, in the State above named, in the office of the city mayor, before Charles Cady, mayor aforesaid, to be read as evidence in the case in which Samuel McKee is contesting before the fourth Congress of the United States the right of John D. Young to a seat in said Congress.

By Samuel McKee through attorney:

Q. State your name, age, place of residence, and occupation.

A. C. J. True, thirty-one, Maysville, Kentucky; agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, fifth district, Lexington sub-district, Kentucky.

Q. Say whether or not you are acquainted with Hon. Samuel McKee and Hon. John D. Young, or with either of them; if with one of them, which, and say how long you have known both or either of them.

A. Am acquainted with both of them; have known Samuel McKee between three and four years; have been personally acquainted with John D. Young since April, 1867.

Q. State whether or not you were in this congressional district prior to the said May election; if so, in what part of it, and how recently before the election? Answer this question fully and at length.

A. I was residing in the district at the time. I left Maysville on or about the 28th of March, 1867, and visited the counties of Lewis, Greenup, Boyd, Lawrence, Carter, Rowan, Morgan, Magoffin, Floyd, Pike, Bath, Fleming, and Johnson, and was travelling in those counties until on or about the 2d day of May, 1867.

Q. State whether or not you had an opportunity, during your travels through the counties named, to ascertain the state of feeling in those counties—whether or not the people were excited and turbulent; and if so, you will say whether or not there was such a state of feeling in all or any of those counties as permitted free and fair discussion on the part of Hon. Samuel McKee and his friends, or whether or not both he and his friends were

deterred from speaking to the people and making a thorough canvass, by threats of personal violence. State these facts as elaborately as may be, that the true condition of affairs may be understood.

A. I did have an opportunity of ascertaining the state of feeling existing in those counties. In most of the counties mentioned the people seemed to be considerably excited. In Morgan and Floyd, and in a part of Carter county, the state of feeling was such that I did not consider Samuel McKee or his friends would be allowed to make the canvass unless they were accompanied by their friends in such numbers as to be able to overawe or prevent the friends of John D. Young from committing acts of violence. I did not consider that Samuel McKee could have gone through Morgan or Floyd counties alone without jeopardizing his life. His friends advised him not to go to West Liberty, in Morgan county, or to Prestonsburg, in Floyd county, as threats had been made that he would not be allowed to speak at those points. I heard Greenup Hickell say, in the presence of Samuel McKee and others, that the rebels of Morgan county had threatened violence against McKee if he attempted to speak at West Liberty, and that he (Hickell) had made an arrangement with the sheriff of Morgan county to preserve the peace, but that he feared there would be a disturbance. I was with McKee at West Liberty. The meeting was interrupted by returned rebel soldiers. I saw at least a half dozen pistols drawn by them, and they commenced yelling and hurrahing, and I believe that Samuel McKee had quailed before the mob. His life would have been sacrificed. Several of his friends went with him from Paintsville to the meeting at Prestonsburg, and from there I had heard previous to that meeting, I am satisfied that their presence only prevented the commission of acts of violence. It was generally believed by McKee's friends that he would not be permitted to complete the canvass in those counties, (Morgan and Floyd.) I know that McKee was prevented from speaking at other points in those counties because of threats made against him. In fact, it was considered by McKee's friends that he would not be safe in speaking at any point where there were not Union men enough to stand by him in case he was attacked. I would further state, that there was a disturbance at the Olympian Springs, in Bath county. I was informed that the meeting was broken up, that several Union men were badly beaten by the supporters of John D. Young.

Q. From what you saw and know of the condition of affairs in different parts of this district, in May, 1867, do you, or not, believe it would have been dangerous at some precincts for men to vote for Captain McKee, and do you, or not, believe that loyal men were deterred from voting their sentiments at said election?

A. From my knowledge of affairs in this district, I do believe there are several precincts where loyal men were deterred from voting their sentiments.

C. J. True.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Mason county, set.

I, Charles C. Cady, mayor of Maysville, do certify that the foregoing deposition of C. J. True was taken before me, and was read to and subscribed by him in my presence at the time and place and in the action mentioned in the caption, and that the evidence he should give in the action should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and his statements reduced to writing by him in my presence, Samuel McKee being present at the examination by his attorneys, F. H. Bierbower and T. C. Campbell.

C. C. Cady, Mayor.

DEPOSITION OF THOMAS M. GREEN.

The deposition of Thomas M. Green, taken before me, presiding judge of the Mason county court, and State of Kentucky, taken in pursuance of notice hereto attached, at the town of Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, at the office of Judge Phister in said county, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1867, to be read as evidence on behalf of John D. Young, in the case of the contest of the right of said Young to a seat in the fourth Congress of the United States at a member elect from the 9th district of Kentucky, by Hon. Samuel McKee, from said district and State, claiming the right to said seat in said Congress.

The deponent, being of lawful age and first duly cautioned and sworn, deposes as follows:

By John D. Young's attorney:

Q. State whether or not you were a candidate for the fourth Congress in the 9th district of Kentucky, when John D. Young and Samuel McKee were candidates for the same office. Did you or not canvass the district with said McKee; and if so, how was said canvass conducted, from the time you met him (McKee) at Grayson, until the end of the canvass? State whether or not there was any row raised at West Liberty, Morgan county, to prevent McKee from speaking, and whether or not there were pistols drawn to intimidate McKee; or whether if he (McKee) did have a body guard, it was necessary for his safety or protection. Also, give the deponent's action and before McKee, and what he said about Young before he met him at Prestonsburg, and please state all that you know in reference to the manner in which the canvass was conducted that would be of any interest on this occasion.

A. On Thursday, the 25th day of March last, I was nominated by a Union conservative convention as a candidate for a seat in the fourth Congress of the United States, from the 9th congressional district of Kentucky. On the Monday previous to my nomination the Hon. John D. Young, after the debate at Flemingsburg, had declined to accompany Captain McKee any further during the canvass, but made a list of appointments of his own, and only afterwards met McKee on the stump at Prestonsburg, with Hatchers and Pickett. I first met Captain McKee in debate at Grayson, in Carter county, on Monday, the 1st day of April, and met him in debate at all of his subsequent appointments, except that at Haglan's Mills, I think, in Bath county, in this district. The 9th, until after the meeting at Mt. Sterling, in Montgomery county, on the Saturday previous to the election. In the debate at Grayson, and in every subsequent debate, I stated to the audience that Captain McKee had promised in Maysville that he (McKee) would not contest the seat of Judge Young, if he should be elected by a majority of the legal voters of the district, even though that majority was made up of rebel soldiers, whom he recognized as being legal voters under the laws governing the election. Captain McKee did not contradict this statement, either at Grayson or at any point. In his speech at Grayson, and at every debate until we met Judge Young at Prestonsburg, Captain McKee told his audiences that Judge Young had fled to Vermont in 1862 to avoid being arrested, which he claimed was *prima facie* evidence of his disloyalty, sufficient to insure his rejection by Congress; because, as he said, no loyal man was in danger of arrest. I felt it my duty to state to the audiences that Judge Young had then acted as provost Marshal of Bath county, simply because, as an officer of the State, he had issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of citizens who had been arrested by said Sharpe without authority and against law, merely because they were suspected of southern sympathies, and without any accusation of any illegal or disloyal act being preferred against them. I stated, further, that it had been the habit of said Sharpe to make promissory arrests of this description and to extort money from his victims for the privilege of taking the oath. I said further that it was ridiculous to say that no loyal man was in danger of arrest, since Col. Jacob and other known Union men, and federal soldiers, had been arrested, imprisoned or killed. Captain McKee did not contradict this statement, then or thereafter. Captain McKee said at Grayson and at other places, that John D. Young had gone to Prestonsburg during its occupancy by John S. Williams in 1861. That to do Judge Young justice he would give him the benefit of his own explanation, and that was, that he had gone to Prestonsburg to bring home his brother-in-law, who was sick; but from what he (Captain McKee) knew of that terrible disease of epilepsy, with which the said brother-in-law was said to be afflicted, he did not think if he had epileptic fits for six weeks, at the end of that time he would have been worth bringing away—thus insinuating that Judge Young had been at Prestonsburg for the term of six weeks during its occupancy by the rebel troops. I knew nothing of the facts in this case, but at that time, in Lawrence county, I met several gentlemen who had been at Prestonsburg at that time, and I interrogated them in reference to the truth of Captain McKee's statement. With one accord they replied that it was wholly untrue. That Judge Young had gone to Prestonsburg, as he had stated, to bring home his brother-in-law, who was really sick, and that he had at the time repudiated any intention of connecting himself with the rebel army or aiding the rebel cause, directly or indirectly; that he was not in or near Prestonsburg more than four or five days, and left as soon as the business which took him there had been concluded; that at the time Judge Young was in Prestonsburg the rebels collected there had not been organized, and that said Judge had left before the organization of them had commenced. On the road from Peach Orchard to Paintsville, in Johnson county, I told Colonel True, who was one of Captain McKee's traveling companions, of the information I had obtained in Louisa, and offered to bet him fifty dollars that Captain McKee would not dare to make his sneering allusions to the afflictions of Judge Young's brother-in-law in Judge Young's presence when they met at Prestonsburg, nor would he there either say or insinuate that Judge Young had been at that place for six weeks while the rebels were there. Col. C. J. True declined the bet, but said he believed that Captain McKee would at Prestonsburg, when confronted with Judge Young, and on the ground where the thing was said to have occurred, reiterate the statement he had previously made in the canvass in reference to this matter. In the same conversation he assured me that they had proof that Judge Young had been a candidate and had been voted for for colonel of one of the rebel regiments in Prestonsburg at that time. I told him, if this was the case, it would be most appropriate for Captain McKee to make the charge at Prestonsburg, when it could be established if true, or refuted if false; and that I challenged him to do so. I believe this conversation was repeated by Colonel True to Captain McKee, and I desired that it should be so repeated. When Captain McKee and Judge Young met at Prestonsburg, nothing concerning Judge Young having been in Prestonsburg for six weeks, nothing concerning his having been a candidate for colonel of a rebel regiment, and not one word charging or insinuating that Judge Young had been connected with the rebel army in any shape or form. At Widow Hatchers and at Pickett, Captain McKee was equally silent upon all these points. I was the more forcibly struck with this fact, because on several occasions Captain McKee had asked for extension of time in debate, in order to bring in the matter of the epileptic fits, and because at Prestonsburg, at Widow Hatchers, and at Pickett, the only places at which Young and McKee met after I entered the canvass, Judge Young boldly defied and challenged Captain McKee or any one in the district to name one single act of disloyalty of which he (Young) had been guilty.

I here state upon oath, with a full sense of the importance of telling the truth, that along the whole route, and more particularly at Prestonsburg and at Owingsville, where Judge Young lived, I made diligent inquiry to ascertain if Judge Young had been guilty of any treasonable act. I interrogated those who intended to vote for Captain McKee, Union men who intended to vote for me, and rebel soldiers and rebel sympathizers alike. I was especially careful to question men who had been at Prestonsburg at the time alluded to by Captain McKee. I made these inquiries for the purpose of using any information I might gain against Judge Young and for my own benefit. The result of all my investigations was, that I could learn of no act on the part of Judge Young which was treasonable in its extent or nature, and to my own disadvantage I was compelled to acquit him, Judge Young, of any such act.

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